We are compelled to offer a brief report this week, as trade excessively dull, and there have been no arrivals or departure reace of the Fourth of July holiday, and the sitting of the July term of the Supreme Court, materially in re with what little business might otherwise be doing. The fine clipper ship White Swallow came to anchor outsid a Friday last, and proceeded on her voyage to Jarvis Island on

BUGAR—There have been small sales for the Oregon market of various grades, on terms not made public. Supplies come

very slowly from the plantations. MOLASSES-There is a good supply in the market, but little or no demand. We have heard of no sales of late. LUMBER-There is a large retail trade at present, and the ative low prices prove an inducement to natives to r place their thatched buts by houses of wood. Prices are the eme as our previous quotations.

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS-June 20.

VERY little change appears noticeable in the state of the mar kets in San Francisco. Our dates are to the 20th June, and w make up our reports from various sources :

e in, in small quantities.

GAR—Considerable receipts of both raw and refined have a place since last mail, and the market has naturally undersome changes in consequence. China No. I has declined West India Muscovado is dull with a downward tendency.

parcels of New Orleans have come to hand, (the first of description seen here for a long time,) and being remarka-handsome, is commanding a good price. The transactions of during the fortnight have been as follow: about 400,000 hims No. I, in lots by public and private sale, commencing \$10., and closing at \$10 67\frac{1}{2}, which was realized on the at auction, for 10,000 lbs; 1000 mats dark Sandwich Islant auction, at \$1\frac{1}{20000}\text{Sc.}

—Bales Carolina at \$6\tilde{60}\tilde{60}\tilde{c}\til

Bales Carolina at 6@5jc.; China, 41@5c.

—In whale nothing has been done; a parcel of crude potering at 55c without meeting sale. e without meeting sale. des English pie fruits, \$4; gherkins, \$4 50; peaches, \$4 50. n\_40.000 [hs Navy sol' at 61@7]c. ales of clear at \$36; mess at \$34. obbing sales of Chicago at \$25@\$26 50.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET-May 18.

Spran.—The activity noticed in our last has continued through the week, and prices have advanced. The transactions include cales of 1787 bbis. in parcels, at 125c & gall. Also, 400 bbis. "heavy" at 120c, and 80 do, "head matter" at 130c & gallon, e market closing with further inquiry.

WEALS—The market for whale is more active and firm. The les for the week embrace parcels amounting to 3950 bbis. at 55 gallon, all to manufacturers.—N. B. Shipping List.

Irm, and we have no change to note in prices. 11,500 fb. LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco—per Yonkee, Saturday, July 8. For Laraina—per Kemoi, to-day. For Katai—per Excel, soon.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 1-8ch John Young, from Kauai. 2-8ch Molketki, Hall, from Kahuin 2—Am. clipper sch White Swallow, Ingersoll, 11 days fi San Francisco. San Francisco.

4—Sch Kamol, Chadwick, from Lahaina.

5.—Sch Dolphin, fin Lahaina; Excel, fin

DEPARTURES. 3—Am brigantine Josephine, Stone, for Jarvis Island. 6—Sch Kamehameha, for Kohala. 6—Clip. ship White Swallow, Ingersoll, for Jarvis Island

### MEMORANDA.

Owing to the entire absence of new reports from whalers a the North Pacific, we omit the publication of the Ship List by

Trived at New Bedford, April 29, Cambria, Pease, her Nov 31; Jeannette, Pierce, do, Nov 16. 30th, Champion, Gray. do, Nov 25, leaking. May 1, Waverley, West, hence Dec 17; M. Cor. Howland, Luce, from Lahaina Dec 5; 3d, Bart. Gospold, Downs, bence Dec 4.

At Cold Spring May 6, Huntsville, Grant, hence. Sailed from New Bedford May 10, bark Camilla, (new, 429

ons.) Prentice, North Pacific Ocean. 27 At Paits, May 2, Am wh bark John A Parker, 50 sp; 9th im wh bark Congaree, 700 sp, 500 wh. Off and on-May 1, tm wh bark Morning Star, 54 sp since last report; 5th, do do, Wm Lee, 200 sp. 100 wh-discharged the mate, Mr Baker; do all told. Off Massfaners, no date, Am whish Golconda had ta-

A large clipper ship, with double topsail rig, supposed to e either the Neptune's Car. Capt Forbes, or the Uncowak, Capt Kirby, about 10 days from San Prancisco, bound to Hongtong, passed this port at 8 A M, on the 5th, without condescend ing to show her colors or any signal by which she might b tnown, although the clipper White Swallow, at anchor in the reads, was decked off with bunting, and scores of flags were flyng in the harbor in honor of the 4th of July.

VESSELS IN PORT .- JULY 8.

Am. sch San Diego. Crofton.

Am. bark Yankee, Smith.

Am. bark Friendship, Carlton, discharging lumber.

Haw. brig Emms, Bennett, do do.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

The sch Libeliho is due here from San Francisco, via Hilo. Bark Fanny Major, Paty, would leave San Francisco abo Ans. sch L P Foster, Moore, due July 16, from Puget Sound via Hilo, with cargo of lumber to Hackfeld & Co. Am. bark Young Greek, \_\_\_\_\_, of Fierce's Line, was to leav Boston for Honolulu direct, about June 1. Am. ship Mountain Wave was to sail from Boston, in Pierce' Line of Packets, about May 25, for Honolulu direct. Am. ship Gladiator would leave New Bedford in June, for this

Br. bark Portens, McGowan, would sail from Liverpool, May 1, for Honolulu, with merchandise to R C Janion.

The American clipper bark Melita, of H. A. Pierce's line, salled from Boston for Honolulu direct, February 21, and will be the here June 30, with merchandise to B. W. Field.

The clipper ship Syren, 1083 tons, had been purchased by
Messrs. Hunnewell & Brewer, to take the place of the John Gilpin in the Sandwich Islands line of packets—to sail from Boston Freet, about May 20, consigned to C Brewer 24.

The ship Harriet & Jessie was to sail from New Bedford for

The ship Harriet & Jesse was to sail from New Bedford for Honolulu direct, about the end of May.

Danish bark Candace was to sail from Hamburg in April, with merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co—due here in August.

The following vessels are expected at this port in October, to lead oil: From San Prancisco—Ships Anglo Saxon, Golden Eagle, Golden City and Raduga. From Sydney—Ships Mary Robinson and Washington Allston.

# INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

Prom Lanaina-per Maria, July 1-50 cords firewood, 500ths From Katat—per Keoni Ana, July 1—10 bndls tobacco, 5 bags onions, 68 bbis corn, 5 do pork, 24 hides, 60 goat skins, 1 bbl kukuf oil, 3 kegs butter, 4 cords firewood, 1 bull, 8 hogs, 20

# PASSENGERS.

Judd, and 26 laborers.
For Janus Island—per White Swallow, July 6—S G Wilder and wife, Miss Laura Judd.
From San Francisco—per White Swallow, July 2—S G Wilder and L Severance. -per White Swallow, July 2-S G Wil-

From Kavas-per Keoni Ana, July 1-J Watson, A Chapin-40 on deck.

Prom Labaina—per Maria, July 1—II Dickinson, Mr Swaslry and 15 on deck.

Por Labaina—per Maria, June 22—P N Makee, Miss Jane
Lewers, Miss Kate Lewers, Miss Moxley, Miss Luce—25 on deck.

Prom Labaina to Kalepolepo: Mr and Mrs Judge Bond and 2

For Kartiti—per Moikeiki, July 3—J Fuller—3 on deck.
From Lavaina—per Kamoi, July 4—Judge Allen, 0 J Harris,
Bev S E Bishop, wife and child, Master Waterhouse, Fred Car-For Hawan-per Maris, July 6—Rev T E Taylor, Rev J D Paris and Mrs Paris, with 4 children, Mr and Mrs A S Cooke, Mrs S N Castle, Mr Saffery—40 on deck.

BIRTH.

In this city. July 4, the wife of Mr. Edward Boyd, of a son.

DIED.

At sea, on board the American whaleship Magnotia, in lat. 21, length Atlantic, on the 29th of March, Mrs. Cox. wife of Captain B. L. Cox, of the Magnotia. Her remains would be taken to few Bedford for interment.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

STAMEN'S HETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon Chaplain—King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 4. M. and 75 P. H. Seats free. Sabbath School after Pulpit temporarily occupied by Rev. Lorin Andrews.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

mittances for the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER may be sent in coin by mail to the publisher, or through an agent. Back numbers can be supplied to such as wish them. Copies for mailing. lone up in wrappers, can be had at our counter. TERMS .- Six Dollars per annum.

Single Copies 12; cents each. Bound volumes, I. and II. \$\$ per volume. Capt. J. WORTH.
Capt. JAS. A. LAW.
THOS. H. PARIS, Esq.
Dr. J. W. SMITH.
L. P. FISHER, Esq. an Francisco, Cal

### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 8. THE appointment of the Hon. D. L. Gregg as Minister of Finance, as announced in our last issue, will meet with general satisfaction. This satisfaction will arise not so much from any acknowledged financial ability in the incumbent, (for his qualification for that special office remains to be proven,) as from the fact that the department over which he has been called to preside, and which had long suffered from want of a head, has now its constitutional officer appointed. whose undivided attention can be given to it, and to whom the people can look as the responsible public treasurer, whose presence there must in-

spire confidence and stability. It is a fact too well known to need the slightest proof, that for the past two years our public credit has been somewhat impaired, and that a want of confidence has been shown by the publie here and abroad in our financial department, which ought always to possess the highest credit. This circumstance, unfortunate as it has been, has not been owing to any want of ability in the late acting Minister, but rather to the fact that there has been no Minister of Finance during that period-a misfortune which the government could perhaps have provided against, but which has carried along with it the result inseparable from it. A governmental department, like every other business, must have a responsible head, before the public can repose confidence in it, in matters of dollars and cents. However able or worthy of confidence any subordinates or any acting substitute may be, matters not. The straightforward answer of the Minister himself, his piercing look and bold signature, are what the publie want in dealing with him, and which will always carry with them a power and confidence that no deficiency can supply. The plan of sending a Minister off from his duty, as has been repeatedly done, and of filling his post with a substitute is impolitic, and no government can do it without suffering from it. When Mr. Allen went to the United States he should have resigned, and his post have been filled by another. We might then have escaped from the blighting effects which the opposite course has brought with it, and

which it may take years to overcome. We have now a Minister of Finance, and the whole kingdom will rejoice in the announcement. As a financier, however, Mr. Gregg is a stranger to the public. They know him only as a diplomatist. As such, we believe, he has given general satisfaction to his countrymen, to his own government and to this. His legal talents are certainly of a superior order, and constitute him a valuable assistant in conducting the affairs of a nation where diplomatic counsel is often needed and sometimes difficult to be had. Still, legal and forensic talents, although high recommendations, do not of themselves constitute financial ability. Whether he is fully qualified to administer the financial affairs of the nation remains to be seen. We doubt not that he is, and trust that he will be able to dissipate the torpor which now possesses our national credit, and may be able to impart to it what it should possess-the wastly in the kirmedom.

# The Foreign News.

We present in another column a brief summary of the news by the last mail. The tone of the French papers when alluding to the French and English alliance is quite belligerent, and the English papers speak as independently in regard to France, showing that the popular feeling is strongly against a further alliance, and that it would not take any great misunderstanding to lead to an open rupture between the two

A serious question has just arisen between the President, sang the Star Spangled Banner. United States and England in the matter of the latter government claiming the right to overhaul American merchantmen, suspected as slavers. It is a thing that the American government will never submit to, and from the enforcement of which the British government will probably recede without creating further disturbance. In relation to the present position of the three leading powers, the San Francisco He ald of the 18th

"The singular attitude assumed by the English government towards the United States, in again insisting on the right of search, invests the relative position of that country towards other powers with more than usual interest. In the event of hostilities between the United States and England, it is of primary importance to know how other European powers stand affected towards that country. Although our exchanges contain nothing striking relative to the understanding between England and France, yet, a close scrutiny of what has been received, reveals an active preparation for the worst on both sides .-France is actively engaged in augmenting her naval force, while England is equally busy in perfecting her seacoast defences, and increasing her military garrisons, strengthening her fleets, and s eking foreign alliance. No less than fifty-three vessels of different rates are on the stocks in France, and in process of construction. Of this number seven are shipsof-the-line, and fifteen first class frigates-the remainder being corvettes and bomb ships. The French government is also hastening on the work of adapting all the sailing vessels of the navy to carry steam power at the shortest notice, and will soon be in posssion of a fleet of 150 war steamers of a large class. The transports connected with the service are about being fitted up with steam power, and a large number of sailing frigates have been converted into steam transports, for the rapid conveyance of a great body of soldiery at one time. In addition to these preparations, four other ports are being prepared as fast as possible for naval rendezvous, like those of Cherbourg and Toulon. All this looks like preparation for some descent on the coasts of another nation, to effect which an overwhelming torce and rapid movement will be requisite. The inhabitants of Cardiff, located on the British Channel, have lately presented to their government that a French vessel-of-war has been emsed off their coast in making a topographical survey of the coasts, with hostile intent, and this cirsumstance has considerably increased the general idea held by the English masses that an early war with France is most likely to occur. The French press has also been less restrained of late in their denunciations of England, and indulges in a degree of bitterness fully reciprocated on the other side of the water. The established censorship over the French journals is evidence that the Emperor is well aware of their tone. and gives his sanction to their fulminations. A careful perusal of the journals of the two countries will satisfy the reader that latent enmity and confirmed hate exist on both sides of the channel, which requires all the skill and nerve of the rulers to keep from open bostilities. The commerce of France is not so extensive as to require the vast additions to her naval force that are already in process of construction, nor are the relations of that country to the other powers of the globe in such a condition as to require the immediate transportation of an immense army to their shores. England is the only power with which she has any misunderstanding at all, except the mere bagatelle in China, and very little doubt exists that all these gigantic preparations are intended for the sudden descent of an overwhelming force on the coasts of England. It is, however, quite certain that as long as these silent, yet emphatic measures continue, we have little to fear from a war with England. All her resources will be required to protect herself and retain her valuable colonial pos-

The Fankee will probably not sail before

Celebration of the Fourth.

The fourth of July was celebrated last Monday, very generally and enthusiastically. With a pre paredness which amounted to "malice aforethought," thirty-four guns (one for each state, new and old,) were fired by the Young American party immediately after the chimes told twelve. The "wee short hour avont the 'twal," were made decidedly musical and noisy, with the aid of five pieces of cannon. The first salute was fired in front of the residence of the American Commissioner, Hon. James W. Borden, and Judge Pratt, U. S. Consul, who invited the whole party within doors to partake of their wide-spread hospitality. Speeches were made full of happy hits and pleasant thoughts. Thence, proceeding to the residence of Hon. D. L. Gregg, Prince L. Kamehameha, and various other citizens' salutes were fired. speeches made, and toasts drunk. At sunrise still another salute, and one more each at noon, and sun-

Just before the procession started from the store of Capt. Thomas Spencer, a shower of rockets representing stars were let off, making a beautiful display. Among the transparencies, of which there were a large number, we noticed the following mottoes:

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.
WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY. LET INDEPENDENCE BE OUR BOAST. No Social Distinction. THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. THE AMERICAN "PEEPS" CAN

UNITED WE STAND- DIVIDED WE FALL Besides these there were eagles, mottoes and sym bols without number, and the whole arrangemen was well planned and well executed.

At 12 o'clock, M. a large party assembled in the room

over the Merchants Exchange Hotel, when the Declaration of Independence was read from a fac-simile copy of the original parchment document. Then came an address, written for the occasion, by Mr. L. F Beatty, As was remarked by several at its conclusion, the address was a very able production, and would well repay printing. Hon D. L. Gregg was present, and response to a general call, made some spirited remarks, appropriate to the occasion. The entrance of Hon. James W. Borden, the Commissioner of the United States, was greeted with loud cheers, and the familiar speech which followed was peculiarly happy in its points and its effects. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, (of which Mr. W. E. Cutrell deserves the credit of being the caterer) and proceeded to refresh and recuperate the inner man. After the cloth was removed, A. J. Cartwright, Esq., who presided, read the following regular toasts, which were received with appropriate

1. The Day we Celebrate-the day when freemen rose in their 2. Our Countr -may she always be right, but right o 3. The Memory of Washington. Recitation, by Mr. L. P.

4. The Heroes of "76-may their descendants never forfei what they bled for and cobly won.-Washington's March. 5. The President of the United States .- Hail to the Chief. 6. The King and Royal Family of the Sandwich Islands

In response to a general call, Hon. D. L. Gregg made a few remarks on the announcement of this toast, in substance as follows: He felt that he was quite authorized to return thanks in the name of His Majesty for the very flattering and hearty manner in which they had just received the last toast. The King of these Islands was well worthy the title which had been applied to him, of a real prince, in every sense of the word. But, said Mr. Gregg, I appear before you to-day, my countrymen, in a new character,that of an official of the kingdom, the health of whose Rulers von have just drank. For several years past, you have looked upon me in the same relation as today you regard my honored friend (the U. S. Commissioner,) and to-day, gentlemen, you see me unaltered in principle. The sentiments you heard just now in the Declaration of the seventy-sixers, always were, always will be, the sentiments of my heart, the guides of my conduct. Before God; and the world, can never be aught in regard to the doctrines therein contained but American. And, while satisfactory considerations have induced me to take office under the Hawaiian government, I have the consciousness within my breast that I will, Heaven helping me, remain true to those principles of honor and probity which are inseparable from the true American

find me the same in every instance in which I may be called to give my advice in his councils. Mr. Gregg's remarks, of which a mere outline only is presented, were listened to with marked attention,

with whoever I had dealings-Kamehameha IV. will

and elicited frequent applause. 7. The Star Spangled Banner-may its bright stars always thine, and its stripes, like those of the rainbow, prove a bow of

Responded to by Judge Borden, in one of those felicitous speeches which are so pleasant to listen to, but utterly impossible to report. The rapturous and frequent applause evinced the appreciation of the company. Mr. G. W. Woolsey, by a request from the

8. The original Thirteen-a glorious ancestry. May the 9. The Constitution of the United States-the palladium

Freedom.-Hail Columbia. 10 The Union-it must be preserved, or liberty fulls. "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable." Recitation."Dissolve the Union?" by Mr. L. F. BEATTY.

 The American Army—its deeds in Mexico are guarantees for the future. Air—Washington's March. 12. The American Navy-it points to a glorious past .-13. American Commerce-the first in the world. Its sails

whiten every sea. Air-Wood un At the conclusion of the regular toasts, Judge Borden handed in the following sentiment from Mr.

Pratt, the American Consul, whose ill health only, he said, prevented his attendance, The government of the United States, a system of civil ampact, devised and framed by the wisdom of the patrio's of the American Revolution, to secure men in their rights of civil and religious liberty, and which fully recognizes the original so

ereignty and independence of the people

After a number of volunteer toasts, the company broke up, having enjoyed themselves heartily as well as rationally, and celebrated their national anniversary, as was remarked by Judge Borden, "in the good old-fashioned style." The dinner was a subscription affair, the company mostly composed of mechanics, to whose credit it should be said that a more decorously conducted and well arranged public dinner we have seldom seen.

Meantime dozens of picnics, luaus, and private dinner-parties were going on in the city and environs, where our citizens dispensed their well-known hospitality. But the exciting feature of the day was the long talked of race on the Waikiki course, between the favorite native horse Hulupala, or Boston, and Mr. Frank Spencer's gray, Vandyke. The natives felt sure that their nag would on this occasion, as he has in most other instances, have been the winner; but in order to make sure it is said that they resorted to some of the ancient incantations-the "mighty magic" of dog, fruit, fish and poi. An immense crowd of foreigners and natives were on the plain, in carriages, on horse back and on foot. It is estimated that five or six thousand persons were present. Betting ran high, being freely offered at two to one by the natives on Boston. It is impossible to say how much money changed hands at this race. The stakes, however, were but \$100 a side, half mile heats, best two in three. On the first heat, Vandyke came in three lengths ahead. The second start was prononneed unfair, although it was plain that the gray would again be the winner. On the third heat, Vandyke's rider (who by the way, sat his horse beautifully) evidently felt confident of victory, and allowed Boston to cover his horse's flank until within a short distance of home, when, with one touch of his whip, the noble animal bounded a length and a half ahead of the native, and Vandyke was declared the winner, much to the astonishment and disgust of Boston's many backers.

In the evening, fireworks were let off on the mar ket-house square, and a ball, got up in excellent style, came off at R. C. Janion's new store. Altogether, the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1858. exceeded in all respects that of any anniversary or holiday on these islands, that we remember. In the American papers, we frequently notice at this time of the year whole columns headed "Accidents on the Fourth," but we are happy to say that no serious ones occurred here. Everything went off smoothly and pleasantly, although every avenue out of the city was crowded with throngs of horsemen and women from noon till dark.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE GUANO TRADE.—At length, after much delay, caused in part by the unfavorable official reports of Com. Mervine and Capt. Davis, and in part by the distance the islands are located from New York, the Jarvis Island guano trade begins to assume a tangible form. The American clipper ship White Swallow, Capt. Ingersoll, chartered in San Francisco on account of the American Guano Co., by Mr. S. G. Wilder, arrived at this port on the 2d, and sailed again on the 6th to load at Jarvis Island. She can carry 1200 tons, and as the pioneer ship in the guano trade will be watched with interest. She sails from that island direct for New York, and as she will probably be able to get her cargo in by the end of August, may be looked for at that port about the first of December. We have no doubt, basing our confidence on the emphatic assurance of old guano traders and on the sales already effected, that the guano shipped by the White Swallow will command in New York a quick sale at a remunerating price. We learn that one or two more clippers will be chartered at San Francisco to load at Jarvis Island during the

Immediately on the arrival of the White Swallow the packet Josephine was got ready for sea, and sailed on the 3d for Jarvis Island, with Mr. Charles H. Judd and twenty-five laborers, to occupy the island and take charge of the property of the Company, direct the mooring of ships and load with guano for the Company. We understand the Josephine will visit New Nantucket, which lies about a thousand miles west of Jarvis Island, under the direction of Capt. Lewis, now at the latter island, who will make a surpected here with a cargo of guano by the 1st of Sep-

Examination of Native Schools.—The annual public examination and exhibition of the native scholars of Honolulu and its vicinity took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, at the King's Chapel. The first day was occupied principally with the examination of classes in the elementary branches. With few exceptions the exercises went off with great credit. These native scholars appear to understand what they learn, for in some cases, questions were asked and readily answered which they had never before had pronounded to them. The second day was taken up with declamations, dialogues and singing in Hawaiian and English. Several of the dialogues were executed with great credit, and in manner as to bring down immense applause from the audience. The "Ancient Fisherman," in which a native lad from Manoa was the principal actor, was remarkably well spoken. Another dialogue, which caused much merriment, was the " Chinese Doctor." and all who witnessed it gave great credit to the principal actor, who personated a Chinaman to the life in his dress, queue, gestures and talk. These dialogues, we understand, are originated wholly by the pupils, who display considerable taste and skill in the execution of the several parts. Several original tunes were sung by the pupils, and executed with credit. It is difficult to give a sensible translation of these, owing to the entire want of rhyming. From class led by Mrs. Ii, we copy a verse of the original, alluding to the young Prince :

Ke affall not kelken Haku o Hawaii nei. makua no makon, Ka Hoolling o ke Aupun! oimaikai ni na lebulehi

Na keiki a kanaka. Ka wai, ka wai! e inu, e inu no! E inu kakou a pau na kamalii, Na wai kahe a kahawai.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the scholars, of which there may have been 400 present, marched to the Royal School premises, where they sat down and enjoyed a feast a la Hamaii.

IMPROVED STOCK .- The beef cattle of these islands will soon compare well with those of many more favorably situated countries. Mr. Chapin, from Dr. Wood's plantation, brought up last Thursday, in the John Young, a three-fourths Durham bull, fourteen months gld, which was as large and handsome a creature a ever saw of his age. As a proof of his good points a need only mention that Thomas Cummings. Esq., an acknowledged connoisseur in stock, at once paid the price which was asked for him-\$200. He is from a bull introduced by Dr. Wood some three years ago from the United States via Cape Horn.

RESOLUTE RUM .- By the last steamer to San Francisco, Capt. James Smith received from New London a bottle each of Sherry, Port, Brandy and Jamaica Rum, which were found on board the British discovery ship the Resolute, when she was boarded in the North Atlantic by the crew of an American whaler. On Monday last, at dinner on board his bark, the Yankee, Capt. Smith complimented his English guests by opening these relics. The recollections suggested were, it may be supposed, very pleasant.

VANDYKE,-Mr. Howland succeeded vesterday afternoon in taking a fine daguerreotype of the racehorse Vandyke, now considered the champion of the Hawatian turf. Mr. Spencer intends sending an ambrotype copy to the London Illustrated News, with an account of the race. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Vandyke challenges the field, to run on the next holiday, July 31st, for any amount from one to five thousand dollars Boston's backers are good pluck, and say he will be on hand again.

SALT .- We notice a shipment per Yankee of some fifty tons Paulos Salt, by the proprietor of those works, Mr. Daniel Montgomery. Under the able management of Mr. Montgomery, the manufacture of this sait has been greatly improved, and it is now warranted to be entirely free from its former objectionable quality-lime. We learn that large quantities of this salt are used in the laboratory of the United States Mint, at San Francisco.

Election .- The following gentlemen were chosen officers of Honolulu Fire Co. No. 1, at the annual election held on Wednesday evening : L. F. BEATTY, Foreman.

G. W. Crocker, Asst. Foreman. Dudley C. Bates, Secretary. W. F. Ladd, Treasurer. Joseph O. Carter, Delegate to the Fire Dept.

THE KEKAULUOHI .- We learn from Mr. W. Johnson that vessel, having been thoroughly repaired under the supervision of Mr. Foster, will probably arrive here about the 15th inst. Both masts have been taken out, -a new main-mast put in-the planking where necessary has been replaced by new-and the vessel has been entirely recaulked.

FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS .- The good schooner San

Diego leaves this for the Gold Diggings in a few days.

try their luck at the new El Dorado, will not be doned and the present system adopted, let him examlikely to have a better opportunity for a pleasant passage to Puget Sound for some time to come. than by this vessel. REMOVALS .- We learn that J. C. Spalding, Esq.,

contemplates removing his business about the first of August, to the capacious premises at present occupied by R. C. Janion, Esq. Mr. Everett removes his Auction Stand next week to the new building recently erected by Mr. Janion on Queen street.

SUPREME COURT .- The July Term of the Supreme Court of these islands commenced on Monday last, Chief Justice Allen on the bench, but that being a holiday, the court adjourned to Tuesday. The calendar, we learn, is a short one, and the foreign cases will be got through with to-day.

PRETTY Goop .- What is the difference between legal documents and the feline species? Why, one have pauses at the ends of their clauses, while the other have clauses at the ends of their pawses.

SHEEP TO CALIFORNIA.-Instead of 300 sheep, as

we announced last week, we learn that it is intended

to ship 1000 by the bark Friendship. THANKS .- We are indebted to Mr. S. G. Wilder. and Capt. Ingersoll of the White Swallow, for favors in the news line.

once of the Commercial Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1858. DEAR ADVERTISER :- In my last I made some men ion of the new El Dorado on Frazier's River, and sinc sailing of the Liholiho and Yankee, the exodus from this State has been heavy, and to many, who hold large monied interests, somewhat alarming, although no one fears the ultimate effect, unless it should prove another Kern River affair. For a few months, however, this excitement will prove disastrous to many in the interior, as it is drawing off the productive classes, who are the bone and sinew

Trade in San Francisco has been very good for few weeks in many branches, especially in the grocery and hardware line. I should think at leas 10,000 had left California already for the new diggings; and on strolling along our wharves, one is reminded of old times at the East, when the emigration commenced to this State. All the old "tubs." both steamers and sailing craft, are being brushed up for the occasion, and "Frazier's River," "Bellingham Bay," or "Victoria," is in everybody's mouth. The streets are swarming with the "grayback " crowd of miners, some well equipped and some not so well. One fellow I observed the other day, whose only outfit was a demijohn and a tin of crackers. He was singing along, and the burden of his song was, "I'm bound to Frazier's River, as sure as you're born !"

All this rush has taken place without any good. reliable information having been received here as yet respecting the mines-in fact, the river has been so high all along, that it has been impossible to work vey and chart of New Nantucket. She may be ex- the bars, which when prospected will be the fair test of the richness of that auriferous region. I deem it questionable whether as good pay will be obtained there as can be found here. I hear of men leaving good claims in California, some that are paying \$20 per day, in the hope of better remuneration in those new gold fields. Truly, this is insanity. July and August will settle the question, as at that period of the year, the water of Frazier's River is low, and the bars can be worked to advantage. Should they prove to be rich, the hills will be correspondingly good. As for myself, I think one "gold country" in

life-time is a dose, and nothing has unsettled the universal Yankee nation so much as these discoveries of the oro lying around, out doors, loosely, for any one

The ship Caribbean, from Hongkong, picked up at sea seven Japanese, who, having been blown off the coast of Japan in a gale of wind, were drifting about for a long time, and by this lucky means of escape from starvation, have come among us, it would seem, to pave the way for a better and more widely extended intercourse with that government. The agent of the United States government, J. Ross Browne, Esq., and resident here, has communicated with the department at home, advising a safe conduct for them in one of our finest naval steamers, as early as possible. Meantime they are around in San Francisco, sight seeing, the most courteous attentions being paid them by our citizens. They are much astonished at our telegraphic communications and gasone of the songs, composed by Mr. Ii, and sung by a light, the nature of which has been explained by one of their countrymen here, named Toro. It is the intention to give them as much insight as possible into our institutions, internal improvements, &c., before may arise from it, in time to come.

> We have had quite a fleet of ships from China in the past fortnight, and the sugar and rice markets, in consequence, are somewhat depressed. I note the British ship Caribbean, 874 passengers : American ship Boston Light, 377 passengers; British ship Mooresfoot, 500 passengers, and Chilean ship Eloisa. Our money market, in consequence of the Frazier's River excitement, is quite stringent, as in the past month quite an amount of capital has been transferred to the different points in Bellingham Bay and Puget Sound. I saw a money-loaner, a day or two since, who informed me that he was off in the first steamer, because he finds it difficult to place his funds at better than two per cent, per month. Poor fe'low! his case is a hard one, and ought to be attended to. Affairs in the East look well for a very large emigration hither in all this year and the next. The about the right position to compromise on fares, and unless a more frequent steam communication is put on the route, we may expect to see a large influx via Cape Horn. The bark Iconium has recently left Boston with fifty passengers, and another vessel is on

the berth, advertising for emigrants. Our weather is delightful, and our strawberry market beats anything ever seen. This has been a great season for them-but as I do not wish to make the mouths of your readers "irrigate," I will take my leave with an aloha.

Mr. Editor :- After reading your very just strictures upon the government press, my attention was called to the review of the report of the President of the Board of Education by the government organ. Your figures show the government to be a pecuniary loser by sustaining that press; the said review does away with the only other argument in its favor, its power to explain the measures of government, "to vindicate its principles and rebuke faction and cap-

The organ condemns the President and the Board by wholesale, protests against the reprinting of Hawaiian books because they are "literary abortions' -Colburn's Arithmetic for instance-and because he is in favor of the speedy adoption of English schools in place of the Hawaiian free schools. He would have us believe that 8460 scholars can be taught English for \$35,000 per year. That is, that good English teachers can be had for \$12 or \$15 per month, and that all the former teachers of the Hawaiian people are immeasurably to blame for not having consecrated their energies to teach a few individuals English and abandoned the multitudes of the nation to ignorance, a teacher often called "the devil's foreman."

The Polynesian is not satisfied with this, it charges the Board of Education with "keeping the ear and breaking the sense" of the law in regard to the un sectarian character of schools. Nor is the editor consistent with himself; he charges the President of the Board as being sectarian and then rates him soundly for not giving religious education enough. This cry of sectarianism is only a blind, for the organ insin uates that it is the duty of the Board of Education to establish any number of schools for Catholics, than which there is no more sectarian sect in the known world. The present number of schools is amply sufficient for the wants of the people; there are now only twenty-five scholars on an average to a school, and by the present law the faith of no scholar is meddled with. The people elect their school trustees and so control the character of the teachers. The sectarian has once been tried and abandoned. It would not She is a fine craft of her class, and those wishing to work. If the editor would know why it was abanine the reports in the Polynesian of Mr. J. F. Marshall and E. P. Bond, Esq., two of the most unsectarian men this kingdom has ever seen. But why does the government organ come down s

hard on the Board of Education? Have they violated any law? They are sectarian. Is the law sec tarian? No. The Board of Education is sectarian therefore the schools are sectarian. Mr. Government Organ, did His Majesty appoint His Ex., Prince Lot Kamehameha, His Honor, Chief Justice Allen and Mr. Armstrong as sectarian men? Please tell what sects they belong to. Will His Ex. the Prince, His Honor, the Chief Justice, will the President of the Board permit the law to be violated? If they do, there not a remedy? Who believes that the Board by the Government of Education is sectarian? Does His Majesty? does the Prince? does His Honor the Chief Justice? does the Privy Council? does the Legislature? If they do, will they not be punished for any violation of the law? What, Mr. Editor, can be more factious, more captious than this? For a government organ, cre ated, owned and supported by the government at a yearly pecuniary loss to abuse the hand that sustains it, to defame the highest executive and judicial officers of government and to reflect upon the good judgment of the King, and that too in the very same paper which contains the Appropriation Bill passed by the Legislature, signed by the King, in which In spite of all this, we read that, the Independent

money is set apart to print those very books which the editor of the government organ terms " literary bortions." Would such conduct be tolerated in any other nation under the sun?

DAYS LATER FROM THE EAST.

Arrival of the "White Swallow," The above vessel, which was daily expected, for the past ten days, arrived on Friday morning last, in eleven days from San Francisco. She brought the New York mail of May 20th, with dates from Europe to May 8th, and California papers to the 20th June.

Pacific Side. The principal subject of interest is the Frazier River Mines, the movement towards which diggings continues-or rather increases-in volume. On the 16th and 17th June, 1800 passengers are said to have left San Francisco for the New Mines. These were mostly old miners, and went e-idently expecting and prepared to meet a rough life. In spite of the glowing accounts which are constantly given, the newspapers seem to consider the drawbacks quite equal. At the battle with the Indians, mentioned last week, the loss of Col. Steptoe was quite small, being only seven killed, while the Indians lost fifteen. Government was taking measures to concentrate troops in the Indian country. Ten dollars per day is said to be a fair average for the miners, though the accounts differ widely.

Mexico, as usual, is in a state of anarchy and confusion, and it would be a difficult matter to say which of the belligerent parties are the most likely of suc-

The whaling ship Young Hero, burnt at Lahaina, was insured for \$27,000; and the Winslow, wrecked at Honolulu, for \$18,500-both in New Bedford

OUTRAGES BY BRITISH CRUISERS ON AMERICAN VES-

sets .- Several outrages are said to have been committed by British officers upon American vessels lately arrived from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies.

The bark Glenburn, at Havana from Antwerp. reported on her arrival that she had been boarded b a British naval officer, who asserted that he had orders to board and search all vessels sailing off the

Capt. Gage, of the bark W. H. Chandler, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports that while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, his vessel was boarded by the second lieutenant of the British steamer Styx, who made a thorough examination of the ship and her papers. He also boarded and searched all other vessels in the port, most of which belonged to the United States. This conduct aroused the indignation of the authorities of Sa un la Grande, and the Port Captain drew up a protest against the action of the British naval officer, to which the mas-ters of the searched vessels affixed their signatures. The ship Tropic Bird at Philadelphia, reports that

who fired shot, and the officers of which on boarding said they were searching for slavers and would arrest every suspected vessel Capt. Loring, of the brig Wingold, arrived at Boston on Sunday night last. He reports on the 30th ult., after leaving Sierra Morena, he was fired into by a British cruiser. One of the balls buried itself in the mainmast, close to the Captain's head. They afterwards were boarded by a fully armed

she was bought to by the British gun boat Jaspar,

boat's crew, who insisted on examing the brig's In the Senate on the 14th, on motion of Mr. Bright, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Senate, as far as should be compatible with the publie interest, any information which may have been received concerning the recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruizers in the Gulf of Mexico or the adjacent seas, and also what measures, if any have been taken in relation thereto. On the 17th the same resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives. It seems that, within the past six weeks, quite a number of American merchantmen have been overhauled by British gun-boats in search of slavers, and the odious and insulting 'right of search' has been thoroughly revived. At Laguna la Grande, especially, some ten or twelve American ships were searched, while in port, by the British war steamer Styx, and the event has created an excitement in the minds of our people which it will be very difficult to allay. As most of our information on this subject comes from New York your orrespondent in that city will furnish you with particulars of the offences to which the Cengressional resolutions refer. In addition to the resolutions to which I have alluded the Senate vesterday passed the

following Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere, and to

report by bill or otherwise, ACTION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER.-The Government was fully alive to its duty even before these British outrages were noticed in Congress, Correspondence was at once opened with Lord Napier. and the latter, professing to be equally annoyed with General Cass at the inexplicable conduct of the English cruisers, declared that he would communicate immediately with the commander of the squadron on the West India station, and see that the acts complained of did not occur again. But white satisfaction and reparation are being sought through the legitimate diplomatic channel, the President has taken a more direct and more practical course to prevent a repetition of this injury to our commerce and insult to our flag. The American squadron in the Gulf has already received orders to protect our merchantmen and to prevent them being overhauled and searched by any foreign cruizer whatever. If, therefore, the British persevere in stopping American merchant vessels on the seas, they may suddenly find themselves "brought to" in turn. Under the circumstances, we may hear at any moment of an actual collision between the navies of the two nations.

The verdict of the court-martial in the trial of Major General Twiggs, of guilty of insubordinate conuct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is approved; but, in consideration of his distinguished services, and of the unanimous recommendation of the court, the sentence that he be reprimanded by the President is remitted. Gen. Twiggs

as arrived in Washington. A frightful accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Utica, on Tuesday morning of last week. Two trains were passing at the same moment over the bridge that crosses Sauquoit Creek. and the bridge, being thoroughly rotten, gave way beneath the pressure. There was no doubt as to the rottenness of the bridge, for it had been the subject of public remark for several weeks before the accident happened. Upon examination, several of the main beams upon which the track was laid, were found to be decayed through and through. The cars were precipitated nine feet into the creek below, and the space between the stone abutments of the bridge was choked with their wreck. Nine persons were killed, and fifty-five were more or less seriously injured by

this catastrophe. Henry Wm. Herbert, better known as "Frank Forrester," who has written several works of fiction and treatises on games and sports of various kinds, committed suicide Monday morning, at the Stevens' House, Broadway shooting himself through the heart with a vistol. He was born in England, and came to this country about a quarter of a century ago. His father was a distinguished Dean in the Church of England, and of aristocratic stock. He had led a very dissipated life.

We have advices from Europe, via New York and Panama, to 8th May. The news is not of very great interest. Parliament was debating the new Government bill, and the Commons had adopted the first clause, which declares the expediency of investing the government of India in the Crown. Advices able as the immediately preceding news to the British arms. Nena Sahib is said to have received large reinforcements, and to be preparing to act on the offensive. Jhansi, however, had been stormed and taken by the British troops, and the rebels driven out with great slaughter, three thousand being killed. On the other hand, the 37th English regiment was shut up in Azunghur, and were considered in a critical position. Succor, from various points, was

hastening to their relief. France remains in a feverish state, and her tion causes considerable anxiety to her Continental neighbors. At the elections in Paris, on the 26th April, for members of the Legislature, M. Jules Favre, one of the opposition candidates, was elected. He was the defender of Orsini, the assassin, and consequently he was opposed with particular virulence

LA BELLE FRANCE AND PERFIDIOUS ALBION .- The Paris Univers, the most bitter of England-hating

French papers, says: Let us renounce this alliance with perfidious insolent England-this alliance which has never been cordial, and which can never be relied on. An isolated position would be even more satisfactory. A rupture would be preferable. No war with Eng-A rupture would be presented.
land, however disastrous, could ever destroy dynasties in France; the alliance on English co more menacing to them. The tomb of St. Helena is empty, and from it issued not only the Emperor, but the Empire. The cordial alliance did not prevent Louis Philippe from expiring at Claremont, and that tomb will remain closed.

ce was to be cemented by a married e Napoleon and the Princess Mar-

From China. Our dates are to the 23d of April. They everything is quiet. The China Mail of 15th the Chinese Commissioner; but the latter avoids interview, by hurrying on southward, in the falls hope that their Excellencies would follow him to commissioner. This, however the representatives of the Westers had not the most distant intention of doing contrary, they instantly prepared for a journe Peking leaving H. E. Wang Tsung-han to pe on to Canton, or to retrace his steps and follow north, as he might deem proper." The Friend of China, of 24th April says:

"Our last intelligence from Shanghae am nothing either very novel or very striking respective position of matters in the North of China, fall of Canton produced but little perceptible clin the attitude and bearing of the Chinese Imp. Government. A dispatch from Peking was reast Shanghae directing the four Foreign Plenipote. ries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, the recently appointed Viceron two Kwang provinces. Thereupon Lord Elgis mediately determined upon advancing in the dim of Peking, and embarked in H. M. steamship Fat daylight, on Saturday, the 10th April.

"Lord Elgin's emphatic declaration in reply address of the Shanghae mercantile community and that the same appears to follow the same appears to the same no doubt that he is prepared to follow up his mintion of proceeding to the 'Peillo,' and then Peking, unless in the meanwhile a duly accerper from the China Emperor is del meet the Foreign Ministers, and to make those cessions and afford those guarantees which may rant the expectation that the international relabetween China and the countries of Western Christian China and the countries of Western Christian China and the countries of Western Christian China and Ch

dom may be satisfactorily adjusted, and group present and future disputes be permanently ; There are not, we are assured, the slight dications of the the troubles of Canton interferi any way to alter the pacific intercourse of fore with Chinese Mandarins and people in the northern ports, where the confidence and a security are in no way startled. Lord Elgipreceded a day by the Russian steamer with the Count Putaitine and suit ; and folle the 14th by the U. S. S. Mississippi with Mr and on the 15th by H. L. M. S. Andaceuse w Baron Gros. Accompanying the Farious as Pique, Nimrod, Flaney, Leney and Cormorant, the Audaceuse are the Primauqet, Fusee and Pa thon, and on the trail of the Mississippi, as Antelope and Minesota-altogether a soun

Further About the "John Gilpin, We have been permitted to make use of the ing letter from Captain Ropes to C. Brewer 2 in relation to the loss of the John Gilpin : Bosron, April 28, 18 DEAR SIR :- Sorry am I to inform you of the

of the John Gilpin, off Cape Horn, lat. 510 long. 500 W. We came up and spoke the Ha

Jessie on the 1st of January. Our passens seemed pleased with the ship. &c. On January

at 2 A. M., in mid-watch, blowing a fresh ga

under close-reefed topsails and reefed courses, severe shock; tried the pump, and found she little or no water; sounded and pumped every and found same water as before. At 10 A. M. ed the pump, and after an hour's interval in a Rigged both pumps and started them. On over the bows, saw the lower part of the cuand fore-foot was gone as far down as we con as the ship rose to the heavy sea that was /" but we were unable to do anything outside. the leak. Went below in the fore-peak and d the skin, to see if anything could be done Could hear the water rushing in just forward board fore-rigging, but could not get at it. situation was bad, and it was as much as I as to keep some of our passengers quiet, and we the water gaining on both pumps, and the we looking threatening, with heavy sea and icebers field ice around us. Our next sound was eigh water in the hold. As it was coming on night, the passengers the really critical state of the and told them to prepare themselves and childanything that might occur during the night then got our boats ready for use, and put water visions, &c., into them, in case we should re them during the night, as the water gained pumps fearfully. Our next sound was thirteen to you can imagine how she made water, and i wish to pass such another night as this was, as as I live. At 4 A. M., held a consultation with cers and passengers, in regard to the state of the and came to the conclusion, in the event of falls with a ship, to abandon the John Gilnin, asit se gan to work and open forward, on account casks in the lower hold washing from the about the hold as she rose and fell to the her that was running, and she began to settle fast. pumps kept going constantly from the time overed the leak up to this time. At daylight sail to the northwest, which proved to be the leship Herefordshire, from each Cork. In ed the Captain of her to take the passengers of of her. He sent two life-boats on board of a took all of the passengers off, with what little could save of provisions and baggage. As there was no hope of saving the Gilpin, as see had fifteen feet water in the hold, and she le work and open about the stem and plank-she ward, I reluctantly gave orders for all to less ship, after saving what little we could, which t much, as the officer of the English ship to return to the Gilpin on account of the her on, and the ship settling so fast. She was the nels in the water, and the water began to come the 'tween decks, when I left, and we all board of the English ship without any secid fore losing sight of the Gilpin, saw smoke and ssuing from her, supposed it to have or either from the camboose or lamps used

age in a brig for Baltimore, where we arri We spoke the ship Janus, of and for Rew Be low came on board, and I told him all the ars. He was bound in to Pernambuse and thence home. The Mary L. Sulton a Pernambuco on the 2d of March, for water. I feel deeply the loss of the ship, but still I nward satisfaction to sustain me, as well as ten expression of the feelings of my which they presented me with to prove the done my duty, as well as my officers, to 5

out provisions and passengers' baggage

hold. We proceeded in the ship to Baba, repaired to the Consul and protested, &c.

the passengers went on to England in the slip

myself, officers and Stevens and his family to

As I suppose you have received an account ship in the papers, as well as from Mr. Hon will close. Please remember me to all my Respectfully yours, In a Boston paper we find the following

ship and cargo till the last moment that it "

to be on board of her.

and letter from Capt. Scott, which tends to ate Capt. Ropes from blame : We have been requested to state that the tions contained in the libel filed in the ditrie against the owners of the late ship John which was recently copied into this paper, at

gether without foundation, and reflect the captain of that vessel. The letter of the captain of the English ship rescued the passengers and crew of the John 6 and which we publish below, fully exercise captain of that ship from all blame, and plan conduct in a very different light : SHIP HEREPORDSHIRE, Feb. 26.

CAPTAIN ROPES - Dear Sir: It is with the condoling with you in the same, have determ to write you a few lines, trusting it may be t stand how deeply you must deplore the loss of noble ship as the John Gilpin, as it must als a great one to yourself and family, by depri as it does of such a fine command, but at the time you ought to feel an inward satisfaction the circumstances, (not only from the opinion one on board, but from your own conscient that you did all in your power, and as much could do, to save your ship; but her conditions, combined with the heavy sea running time, that no human skill could have accompletely that he wishes And from the report of my officers who vis ship, (with that of yourself and officers,) vessel was breaking up fast at every heave of it.

I consider you would not have done your owners or justice to yourself, had you seed the only line of conduct open to you not circumstances, that was, abandon—which it is to the conduct open did in the

me much pleasure in saying you did in the honorable manner to yourself, having done you up to the last moment, remaining by the worlding as was prudent, and being the last man in it. For my own part I must say that I feel grateful that I should have been the instruction of the world saying so many valuable lives, and earnestly that many years of happiness may yet be in story all.

Trusting you may obtain immediate empahould it please God to restore you to your health and safety, and that a better fortune tend your steps, I remain, my dear Captain your a neare well-wisher,